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duces small shrivelled grains, and is known in some parts of the country by the appellation of the orange blast. To what cause this disease in wheat ought to be ascribed, is not perhaps easy to determine. Nor is it peculiar to the present season, as a writer in the Commercial Chronicle seems to think, but has made its appearance on the crops many years ago.

In several parts of the country the reaping of bere has commenced; and the meal of it produced in the markets, which, with a large supply of new potatoes, have reduced the price of oat-meal, and greatly relieved the distresses of the poor. The wheat harvest will also soon come in; but the oats in a general way will be late.

The principal part of the flax crops have been pulled; and in many places the saving of seed seems to have engaged the attention of the growers, so that there is good reason to hope they will be more independent than heretofore of foreign supplies.

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

"**S**OME idea may be formed," says the Editor of the *Leed's Mercury*, "of the present situation of trade, from the following circumstance:—An advertisement for a clerk, inserted in our last paper, has produced one hundred applications!"

This fact at once shows the state of depression of trade in England more forcibly, than any theoretical reasoning. The deep distress of the commercial system, aided by fears of the Luddites, extorted from Government the suspension of the Orders in Council, which, like almost all concessions granted by weak men, will probably be found too late to prevent war with the United States of America. The impolicy of these famed orders was not greater now than at their first enactment. No circumstance had occurred to make them more impolitic. But obstinacy, blind obstinacy, prevented Government from seeing their error, till a very late period, and certainly now it must appear with ludicrous effect, that the British minister was arguing with the American government as to the good policy of the orders, and insisting, that Britain never could be brought to relinquish them, at a period, when his employers in England had published a temporary abrogation of them. Perhaps there never was a more severe satire uttered against the memory of Perceval, as a man of persevering obstinacy, than in the accounts we frequently read in the newspapers, even in the ministerial papers, that the knowledge of his death would restore the friendly dispositions of the Americans. No! neither the account of his death, nor the hopes hence arising of a beneficial change of system, nor the forced submission as to the orders, will now be likely to restore harmony between the two countries. These things might have been of some avail, if war had not been previously declared, but that step threw conciliation at a greater distance, and forced forward a discussion on many points of difference between the two countries, which might otherwise for a time have been kept back. The question is often asked, "Are we at war with America?" Credulity, and a deceiving bias to what we wish to believe, often give a favourable answer. To some it appears almost as rational a question to ask, "Are we at war with France?" It is greatly to be feared, that we are seriously, and most injuriously to our interests, at war with America. A similar infatuation as to the reality of the war, and as to its probable event, seized the public mind about 37 years ago, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, which ended in the independence of the United States. Bragadocion in the present day talk as Colonel Brown, who then declared in the Irish House of Commons, that "he could march at the head of St. Andrew's watch from one end of North America to another." An infatuation of a similar kind possesses many at present.

The manufacturing and mercantile interests of England, having lately exerted themselves so strenuously to get the Orders in Council rescinded, had flattered themselves that their trade with America was restored. They must feel much disappointed, by finding, that the measure was too late to be of service. The high hopes, so warmly expressed, show how necessary reconciliation with America was to their interests. When they find war is certain, their hopes will probably be as suddenly depressed, and the revival of the Luddite system of riots, with all its unenlightened policy and ferocity, may be dreaded on the parts of the more ignorant por-

tion of the working classes. Probably the return of the British minister will now convince the more incredulous as to the reality of war with the United States.

The silver tokens issued by the Bank of Ireland, are becoming very scarce. The Bank take all they can get in, and issue as few as possible. Hence a suspicion arises, that this corporation are collecting them, preparatory to a fresh coinage, and re-issuing them at a higher rate. No circumstance affords a clearer proof of the depreciation of paper-currency, than that silver so alloyed as the ten-penny and five-penny tokens, should bear a premium over bank-notes, and should even be hoarded by some, as a preferable security to our paper-currency.

At the close of this Report will be found, lists of the prices of bullion, of the quartern loaf in London, and of the bankruptcies in the London Gazette, for the first six months of this year, extracted from the appendix to Cobbett's Weekly Register. They contain some intelligence worthy of present observation, and may be useful for the purposes of future reference.

Exchange on London has through this month kept at about 9 to  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION per Ounce, in the London Market, during the six months ending 30th of June, 1812, being the average price of each month.—N.B. Where there is no price mentioned, there has been none of that sort of Bullion in the market.

Sorts of Bullion.	Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Portugal Gold Coin.....	4	18	6	4	18	6	4	14	0	4	17	6
Standard Gold in Bars.	4	18	6	4	18	6	0	0	0	4	17	6
New Doubloons.....	4	14	6	4	14	0	4	18	0	0	4	18
New Dollars.....	0	6	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	2
Standard Silver in Bars.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	6

N.B.—The MINT PRICE, per Ounce, of the Standard Gold and Silver Bullion, is as follows:—Standard Gold in Bars, £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Standard Silver in Bars, 5s. 2d. The other sorts of Bullion, except the Portugal Gold Coin, are below Standard Value. The Prices in the above table is the Market Price in Bank of England Notes.

Number of Bankruptcies, as announced in the London Gazette; from 15th December, 1811, to 15th June, 1812.

To 15th January, .....	104
— February, .....	129
— March, .....	139
— April, .....	118
— May, .....	171
— June, .....	158
	819

Price of the QUARTERN LOAF, according to the assize of Bread in London, for the six months ending with June, 1812, taking the average of the four assizes in each month.—N.B. The weight of the Loaf, according to Law, is 4lb. 5oz. 8dr.

January, .....	s. d.
February, .....	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
March, .....	1 4
April, .....	1 5
May, .....	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
June, .....	1 7
Average price during the six months, .....	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$